UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26595
19 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 16 October 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, H.E. Hassan A. Hassanov to the Chairman of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Minsk Conference, Mr. Mario Raffaelli, as received by fax.

I should be grateful if you would have this and the above-mentioned letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar ALIYEV
Charge d'affaires a.i.

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Letter dated 16 October 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic addressed to the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference

The adoption by the Security Council of resolution 874 (1993) has imposed new responsibilities on all the participants in the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), making them even more accountable for the course and outcome of the peace process. In this connection, I consider it necessary to draw your attention to the provisions of that resolution which require urgent action by the Minsk Group.

The Azerbaijani Republic takes note of the appeal of the Security Council for an effective and permanent cease-fire and declares its willingness to extend the cease-fire agreement for a period of up to six months without any preconditions on either side. We expect this proposal to be considered and supported by the Minsk Group at its next meeting.

As a country which adheres to the United Nations Charter and the principles of CSCE, Azerbaijan has consistently demonstrated its desire for a peaceful settlement of the conflict through its actions. As the victimized party, we expect the CSCE Minsk Group to take effective action, based on recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the borders of the Azerbaijani Republic, as reaffirmed in the relevant Security Council resolutions aimed at protecting the national interests of Azerbaijan, which have been trampled upon by the aggressor. We would be very disappointed if the work of the Minsk Group were to be unsuccessful.

Still deeply concerned that Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) have not yet been implemented, and having placed certain hopes in your initiative to work out a plan for their implementation, we participated very actively in the deliberations of the Minsk Group on the "adjusted timetable of urgent steps to implement United Nations Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993)". Unfortunately, however, the document you submitted is not in accordance with the principal provisions and demands of resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993). In this connection, we are prepared to participate in further consultations within the Minsk Group to bring your proposal into line with the demands of resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) and with the statement by the President of the Security Council of 18 August 1993 (S/26326).

In resolution 874 (1993), the Security Council expressed the conviction that all pending questions arising from the conflict should be settled expeditiously in the context of the CSCE Minsk process. This places a particular responsibility on the CSCE Minsk Group, as the only continuously functioning and the most important element of the Minsk process, to formulate and adopt urgent steps to solve the problems relating to the unconditional withdrawal of the occupying Armenian forces from all Azerbaijani territories, including the occupied districts of Lachin and Shusha, as well as the occupied areas in the Kazakh and Zangelan districts; to ensure the identification and

withdrawal of foreign military personnel and weapons; and to create conditions for the safe return of refugees and displaced persons, including those in the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic. The inclusion in the Chairman's proposal of points aimed at resolving these problems would make it a document which could serve as an acceptable basis for dealing with the situation relating to the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, settling the conflict expeditiously and determining the degree of responsibility of the parties.

I should like to draw your attention to the imperative need for the withdrawal of units of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia from the occupied areas in the Zangelan and Kazakh districts, which are not part of the Nagorny Karabakh region. This, together with the withdrawal of foreign military personnel and weapons and the full restoration of the international frontier regime between Armenia and Azerbaijan, should be the basis for consideration of the question of the removal of obstacles to normal communications between the two States involved in the armed conflict.

When the Security Council called for the immediate implementation of urgent steps for the withdrawal of the occupying forces from all the occupied territories, it had in mind that only that withdrawal could remove the obstacles to communications and transport. In this connection, we would draw your attention to the need for practical steps to restore the lines of communication which have been destroyed, a task that will be impossible if the occupation continues in the districts through which those lines pass. Specifically, there are many communications hubs located in the occupied district of Agdam. Moreover, the spread of hostilities to the districts of Fizuli, Djebrail, Kubatly and Zangelan, right up to the frontier between Azerbaijan and Iran, is further complicating the restoration of rail communications. Such are the actual conditions relating to the situation which determine the urgency and order of priority of measures to liberate the territories and restore communications.

Azerbaijan looks forward to the opening of the Minsk Conference, which can begin only after the withdrawal of the occupying forces from all the occupied territories of Azerbaijan has been completed, thereby establishing a framework for a comprehensive settlement, in conformity with the 24 March 1992 mandate of the CSCE Council of Ministers.

One of the most pressing tasks of CSCE should be to complete preparations for the deployment of a full-scale monitoring mission that will be able to ensure the attainment of all the goals set forth in the mandate of 1 March 1993.

The appeal by the Security Council for all parties to refrain from any hostile acts, and from any interference or intervention is a strong warning to the Republic of Armenia, which is committing direct aggression against Azerbaijan and supplying weapons and troops to Armenian separatists in the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan through the occupied districts of Lachin and Kelbajar.

With regard to the reference made once again in Security Council resolution 874 (1993) - following similar references in resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) - to the important question of the difficult situation of the Azerbaijani population affected by the Armenian aggression, including the

population in the Nagorny Karabakh region, and to the obligatory and guaranteed return of the people concerned to their homes in security and dignity, Azerbaijan believes that the plan of action of the Minsk Group should include measures to ensure military and political guarantees of the return of those people, both from the mediator and from the appropriate governmental structures throughout the area of the conflict, and, in particular, in the Shusha and Lachin districts of the Azerbaijani Republic.

We consider the request made in the resolution that the Security Council should be kept informed on all aspects of the situation on the ground to be timely and constructive, particularly in view of the absence of any objective information in the reports of the CSCE mission regarding the actual situation in the areas of the Zangelan and Kazakh districts of the Azerbaijani Republic that are occupied by units of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia.

In connection with the foregoing, we reaffirm our readiness to continue consultations regarding the plan of action of the Minsk Group with a view to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993). We hope that a representative of the interested Azerbaijanis concerned from the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic will also be able to participate in our next meeting.

(Signed) Hassan HASSANOV
Minister

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26596
19 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At its 3294th meeting, held on 19 October 1993, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1992 to 15 June 1993. The Security Council adopted the draft report unanimously.

93-56609 (E) 191093

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UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26597
19 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 18 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith information relating to the impact of the economic embargo on the health of Iraqi citizens, updated for September 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

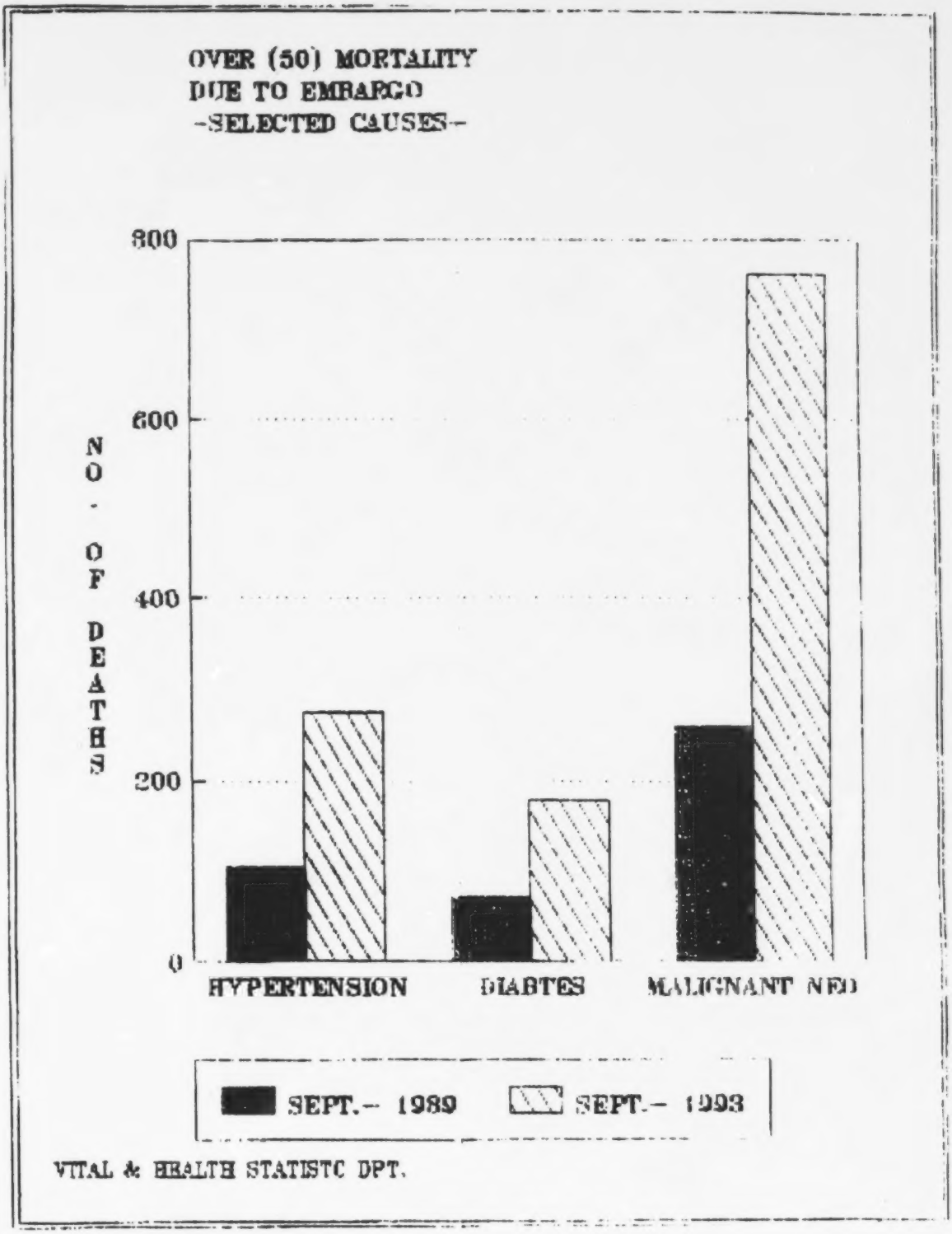
Annex

Under-5 mortality

Period	Condition					
	Diarrhoea		Pneumonia		Malnutrition	
	Deaths	Rate of increase	Deaths	Rate of increase	Deaths	Rate of increase
September 1989	123	-	69	-	67	-
September 1993	1 712	1 292%	793	1 049.3%	1 672	2 395.5%

Over-50 mortality

Period	Condition					
	Hypertension		Diabetes		Malignant neoplasm	
	Deaths	Rate of increase	Deaths	Rate of increase	Deaths	Rate of increase
September 1989	106	-	73	-	260	-
September 1993	274	158.5%	179	145.2%	762	193.1%


OVER (50) MORTALITY
DUE TO EMBARGO
-SELECTED CAUSES-
800
600
400
200
0
NO - OF DEATHS
HYPERTENSION
DIABTES
MALIGNANT NED
SEPT.- 1989
SEPT.- 1993
VITAL & HEALTH STATISTC DPT.

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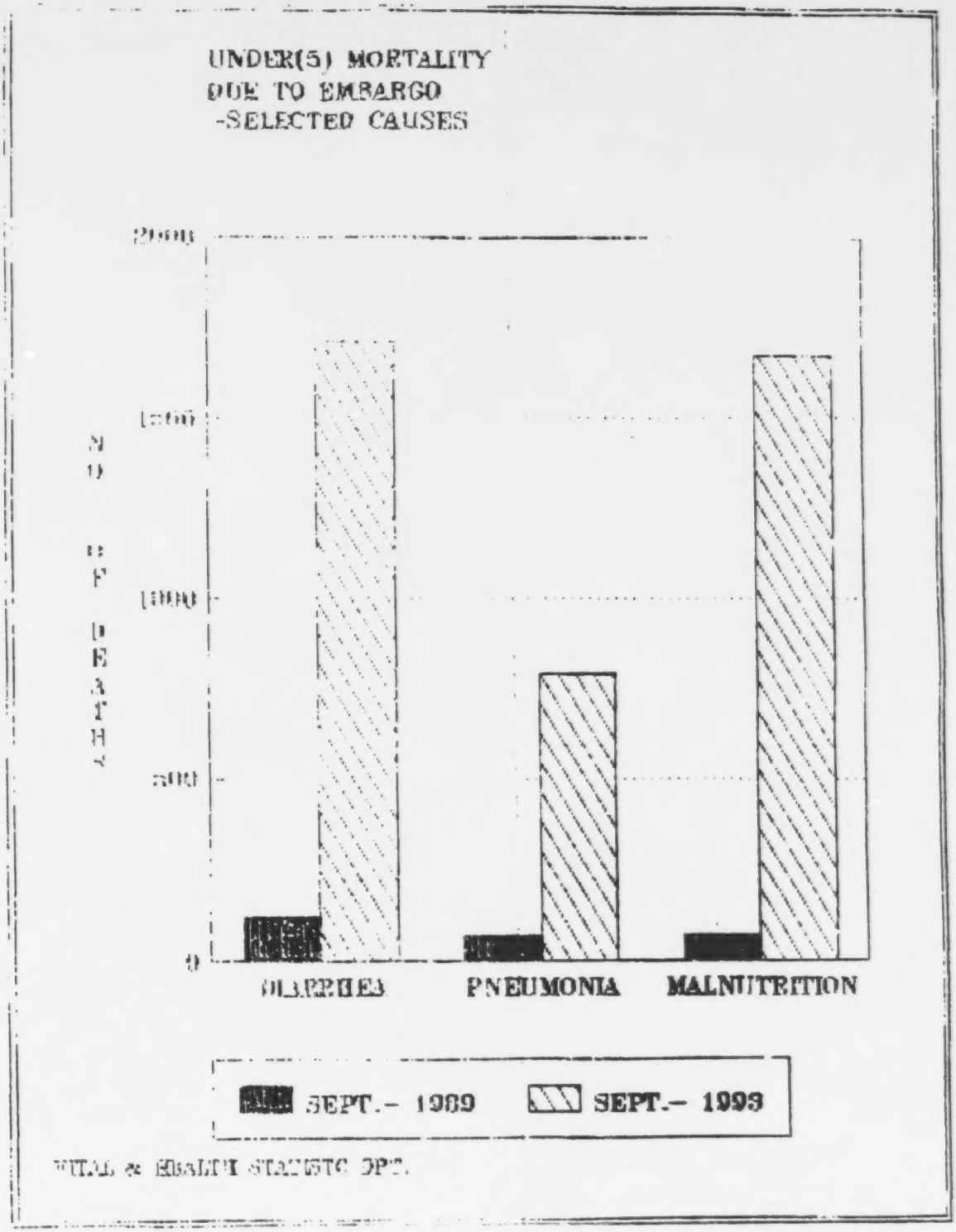
UNDER(5) MORTALITY
DUE TO EMBARGO
-SELECTED CAUSES
DEATHS
0
DIARRHEA
PNEUMONIA
MALNUTRITION
SEPT.- 1989
SEPT.- 1993
VITAL & HEALTH STATISTS DPT.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26598
19 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 14 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FINLAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, referring to paragraph 24 of Security Council resolution 864 (1993), has the honour to provide him with the following information.

Security Council resolution 864 (1993) concerning Angola has been implemented in Finland by a decree on the enforcement of obligations arising from the United Nations Security Council resolution on Angola that entered into force on 6 October 1993 (English version attached*).

As regards prevention of the sale and supply of arms and related matériel, petroleum and petroleum products to Angola, paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993) has been implemented by paragraph 2 of the Decree.

Paragraph 20 of resolution 864 (1993) concerning agreements or contracts entered into or licences or permits granted before 25 September 1993 is implemented by paragraph 3 of the Decree.

In accordance with Act. No. 659/67 concerning the implementation of certain obligations incumbent upon Finland as a Member of the United Nations, paragraph 4, violation of the Decree implementing resolution 864 (1993) is a criminal offence and subject to imprisonment, fines and seizure, confiscation, etc. of proceeds of illegal acts.

Officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are available for consultation in cases concerning the implementation of resolution 864 (1993).

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* Available for consultation in room S-3545.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26599
19 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 18 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, in accordance with paragraph 24 of Security Council resolution 864 (1993), has the honour to convey the following information regarding the measures taken by the Government of Japan in order to meet obligations as set out in paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 864 (1993).

1. Exports of petroleum or petroleum products or arms and related matériel, as well as transactions between residents in Japan and non-residents involving movement of arms and related matériel between foreign countries (intermediary trade), regardless of the destination of the goods, are all subject to licence of or approval by the Government of Japan under provisions of the existing Foreign Exports Control Order and Foreign Exchange Control Order.

Based on these Orders, the Government of Japan will not license any exports or intermediary trade of arms and related matériel. As for exports of petroleum or petroleum products to Angola, the Government of Japan revised the export guidelines so that such exports shall not be approved other than through named points of entry on a list supplied by the Government of Angola to the Secretary-General.

Furthermore, the Foreign Exchange Control Order was amended so that transactions between residents in Japan and non-residents concerning the sale or supply of petroleum or petroleum products involving movement of such goods from a foreign country to Angola are all subject to licence by the Government of Japan. Based on this provision, the Government of Japan will not license any intermediary trade to Angola other than through named points of entry on a list supplied by the Government of Angola to the Secretary-General.

In conclusion, the measures for prevention of the sale or supply of petroleum or petroleum products or arms and related matériel as required by the Security Council resolution have been taken by provisions of the Foreign Exports Control and Foreign Exchange Control Order mentioned above.

2. The Government of Japan issued bulletins to entities related to transportation requiring them to abide by the measures provided in the Security Council resolution concerning the prevention of sale or supply to Angola of petroleum or petroleum products or arms and related matériel other than through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by the Government of Angola.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26600
19 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 15 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Staces of America to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General, and has the honour to submit the attached Executive Order*, signed by President William J. Clinton on 26 September 1993, in accordance with paragraph 24 of Security Council resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993.

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* Available for consultation in room S-3545.

93-56717 (E) 201093

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UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26601
19 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The aggression and assaults against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been steadily accelerated. Over this latest weekend, Sarajevo's citizens have been targeted by new and more vicious weapons whose utility could only be to murder and terrorize a civilian population. Other "safe areas", as well as many towns not so designated, have also come under increased assault by direct military attacks and deprival of absolutely needed humanitarian assistance. The besieged areas of Maglaj and Tesanj continue to be subjected to heavy shelling, while humanitarian convoys continue to be blatantly blocked.

It is evident that the Serbian aggressor forces are timing their recent increase in assaults and the impediment of humanitarian assistance to maximize their destructive impact at a period when the population is most vulnerable due to the oncoming winter. It is also evident that the strangulation of Sarajevo (and other besieged areas) has not been stopped as long as heavy weaponry is permitted to continue to surround the city and as long as blockage of humanitarian essentials remains effectively unchallenged.

We request that the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) proceed urgently with the effective implementation of "safe areas" and that, if necessary, existing mandates be fully applied to rectify the situation. Otherwise, we would humbly suggest that the Security Council request further information and appropriate reports so as to explain delays and the lack of effective steps to fully implement its resolutions.

I should be grateful for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26602
19 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 18 October 1993 from the Representative of the Azerbaijani Community of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic, Mr. Nizami Bakhmanov, addressed to the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference, Mr. Mario Rafaelli, as received by fax.

I should be grateful if you would have this and the above-mentioned letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Letter addressed to the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference

The adoption of United Nations Security Council resolution 874 (1993) once again demonstrated the extreme concern of that authoritative international Organization at the crisis situation which has arisen in the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic as a result of the escalation of aggression by Armenia.

I know that you sponsored further consideration of this question in the Security Council and, having studied the text of the resolution, I wish to share my thoughts with you in this regard.

Without entering into other aspects referred to in the document, I wanted to draw your attention to the paragraphs which express concern at the serious humanitarian emergency in connection with the displacement of large numbers of civilians in the Azerbaijani Republic as a result of the policy of ethnic cleansing, which is being carried out by means of the most barbaric, inhuman methods by the Armenian aggressors, whose actions rival in terms of cruelty the crimes committed by the Nazis during the Second World War. Today, on the eve of the third millennium, concentration camps are again being used, where approximately 3,000 men, women, children and elderly persons are being held in inhuman conditions, without any court decision or any charges, merely because they are Azerbaijanis. According to information from the International Committee of the Red Cross, approximately 600 of these unfortunate persons are being held in the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

As a result of the aggression, 724 population centres in the Azerbaijani Republic have been occupied and the number of refugees and displaced persons is approaching 1 million, which, for a country with a population of 7 million, constitutes a real humanitarian disaster.

I wished to recall these facts in connection with paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution 874 (1993), which refers to the need to assist the civilian population, refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in security and dignity.

Having once again studied the proposal by the Chairman of 28 September 1993, I have concluded that its provisions relating to the fate of the 50,000 Azerbaijanis from the Nagorny Karabakh region and the more than 60 population centres where they traditionally lived are not in keeping with the spirit and the letter of resolution 874 (1993).

In this connection, I hope that the drawing up of a new timetable on the basis of your proposal of 28 September 1993 will focus on discussion of a mechanism to provide military and political guarantees to the Azerbaijani Republic, which, after the liberation of the occupied territories, including the Nagorny Karabakh region, will have to provide, together with the monitoring mission, complete security to all returning refugees.

As you know, I always adhered to the concept of complete demilitarization, but if another concept was applied in the area of conflict, for example, that of a phased de-escalation of military confrontation, I believe that each of the communities of the Nagorny Karabakh region, in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Security Council resolution, must, at each stage in the settlement, have equal military and political guarantees for its security and this concerns in particular the Azerbaijanis, whose legitimate interests have not at all been taken into account in your proposal.

On the basis of the foregoing, I express my readiness to participate in the drawing up of a new timetable on the basis of the Chairman's proposal of 28 September 1993.

(Signed) N. BAKHMANOV
Representative of the Azerbaijani
Community of the Nagorny Karabakh
region of the Azerbaijani Republic

Baku, 18 October 1993

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26603
19 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the measures contained in paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 864 (1993) adopted on 15 September 1993, concerning the situation in Angola are being implemented by the South African authorities.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. R. W. STEWARD
Ambassador

93-56723 (E) 201093 *201093*

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26604
19 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 18 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement by the Arab Lawyers' Union dated 13 October 1993 concerning developments in the Lockerbie case. I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Arab Lawyers' Union
Secretariat
No.: 688
Date: 13 October 1993

STATEMENT BY THE ARAB LAWYERS' UNION CONCERNING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE LOCKERBIE CASE

The secretariat of the Arab Lawyers' Union is following with the utmost concern the developments and adverse implications of the Lockerbie crisis, which constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of the Libyan people, including the right to sovereignty, to say nothing of the damage which will be inflicted on the countries bordering on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the propagation of tension and the threat to peace and stability in the region, in particular in the light of the threats hinted at by the three Western countries that are parties to the crisis in order to tighten the sanctions and the economic and political blockade against the fraternal Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The secretariat is also following the praiseworthy Arab and international efforts aimed at containing the crisis and finding a legal exit therefrom by solving the problem on an equitable basis which protects the rights of Libyan citizens, respects Libyan sovereignty, contributes to international legality and reaffirms the credibility and effectiveness of the United Nations in the settlement of disputes.

The secretariat of the Arab Lawyers' Union considers that the case has acquired political dimensions, which bespeak the attitudes of the Western parties to the crisis, who are hostile to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and which have transformed the case from a legal matter into a political dispute, with the threat of the use of force and pressure, contrary to the current international climate which favours the settlement of international crises through negotiation and through indirect channels.

The Arab Lawyers' Union, while rejecting the policies of violence and the threat of sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its people, urges the international parties and local organizations, including the United Nations, to bring about a situation whereby the matter will be kept within its legal framework, and to provide all the guarantees necessary to place it in that context and to remove all obstacles so that the two suspects may be given a fair trial after due legal process and thorough investigations. The Arab Lawyers' Union associates itself with the press release from the legal advisers of the two suspects issued 10 October 1993, and expresses its solidarity with those advisers.

In that connection, the Arab Lawyers' Union urges official circles in the three Western countries to facilitate the task of the legal advisers, who are European and United States nationals, so that they may prepare a defence brief in a proper manner, in view of the failure of the prosecuting authorities in the case to disclose the evidence on the basis of which they have brought charges against the two suspects. Furthermore, the media campaign which is hostile to

the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and to Libyan citizens must be halted, because it will influence the judges and the jury in the event that the two accused should agree to appear before an equitable and fair court in a neutral country.

The Arab Lawyers' Union urges the United Nations and the Security Council to adopt an objective and constructive stance and to abide by the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, which is aimed at strengthening peace and resolving disputes without resorting to confrontation. The Arab Lawyers' Union wishes the United Nations to play a positive role by proposing a plan for the peaceful solution of the crisis based on the reinforcement of the law and legal actions and by exercising its good offices to find a proper way out of the crisis.

The Arab Lawyers' Union also urges all Arab and international legal and humanitarian organizations to endeavour to express their solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and to underscore the need to ensure an equitable and fair trial for the two Libyan citizens, as well as to contribute, along with the generous efforts of other parties, to a settlement of the dispute so that a climate favourable to the strengthening of international legality and understanding between peoples of the world may prevail in the international community.

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/515
S/26605
20 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 87
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE
QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS
IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 18 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit herewith a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Mate Granic, addressed to you (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 87, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 18 October 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the Secretary-General

My Government welcomes Security Council resolution 868 (1993) and is ready to comply with all of the provisions in the aforesaid document. The Republic of Croatia, which is currently hosting, on its territory, one of the largest United Nations peace-keeping operations, is fully aware of its own responsibility to ensure the security and safety of United Nations forces and personnel. In this regard the Croatian Government emphasizes its readiness to cooperate with the Security Council and with the United Nations Secretariat in the spirit of Council resolution 868 (1993).

Croatia considers the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) a paramount part of the process for the restoration of stability and complete normalization in the area of the former Yugoslavia, especially in the light of the Security Council adopting resolution 871 (1993). The new extension of the UNPROFOR mandate has increased the responsibility of UNPROFOR in fulfilling its task, as inscribed in the relevant Security Council resolutions and in the reports of the Secretary-General. To reach all of its goals, the UNPROFOR operation requires not only political determination and adequate logistical support, but also additional measures for providing adequate security for the peace-keeping troops.

United Nations peace-keepers in Somalia, as well as in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, are continuously faced with the threat of injury or death. These threats demonstrate the need for more precisely defined rules of engagement, a strong chain of command, adequate military equipment and, above all, the endorsement of the Security Council to use all necessary means in the implementation of its resolutions. The recent events in these countries raises the importance of the question of security for the men and women serving under the United Nations flag.

Bearing in mind the importance of the United Nations peace-keeping operations as an invaluable part of regional and global stability, Croatia will support all the measures related to Security Council resolution 868 (1993), under the premise that they are not endangering the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia.

(Signed) Dr. Mate GRANIĆ
Deputy Prime-Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26606
20 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN EL SALVADOR

INTRODUCTION

1. This is the first of a series of periodic reports that I intend to submit to the Security Council concerning the activities of the Electoral Division until the elections scheduled for 20 March 1994 are held.

2. The installation of the Electoral Division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) is practically completed. In the initial stage, the Division's chief task is to verify the registration of citizens on the electoral rolls and to observe the political activities of the period preceding the electoral campaign, as was explained in my earlier report dated 21 May 1993 (S/25812). This stage will extend until the beginning of December 1993 when the time-limit for applying to register on the electoral rolls will have expired. Electoral observers have been stationed in all the regional offices of the Mission and by the end of October the Division is expected to have its full complement of electoral officials.

I. THE PRE-ELECTORAL FRAMEWORK

3. The institutional framework in which the electoral process will go forward has already been established. On 20 March 1994 four elections will be held simultaneously: elections for President, with a second round within the ensuing 30 days if no candidate has obtained an absolute majority in the first round; parliamentary elections for the 84 seats in the National Assembly on the basis of proportional representation; municipal elections in 262 mayoral districts on the basis of a simple majority (the party obtaining the most votes will win the office of mayor and all the posts in the municipal corporation); and for the Central American Parliament, treated as a single national district, for which 20 deputies will be elected on the basis of proportional representation.

4. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal has already set up offices in all the departments and municipalities of the country. The Electoral Law calls for a Board of Vigilance consisting of representatives of all the political parties, with authority to supervise the work of all Supreme Electoral Tribunal offices. Although it has already been established, it has not yet been allocated all the resources necessary for the effective exercise of its functions. For its part,

the Supreme Electoral Tribunal is also seriously lacking in the funds necessary for its operations. Although the Supreme Electoral Tribunal budget and the external aid provided are sufficient to finance the activities proposed for that purpose, most of those funds have not yet been disbursed. Among the main reasons for that delay is the slowness on the part of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal in taking operational decisions.

5. Twelve political parties will be competing in the forthcoming elections. For the first time the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) is participating. Most of the parties registered enjoy parliamentary representation in the present National Assembly: the Alianza Republicana Nacionalista (ARENA) now represented in the government with 39 seats; the Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC), with 26 seats; the Partido de Conciliación Nacional (PCN), with 9 seats; the three parties of the old coalition, Democratic Convergence (Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario (MNR), Movimiento Popular Social Cristiano (MPSC) and Partido Social Demócrata (PSD)), with 8 seats; Movimiento Auténtico Cristiano (MAC), with 1 seat; Unión Democrática Nacionalista (UDN) with 1 seat. Among the parties not represented in the present Assembly the following will be competing in the elections: Movimiento de Solidaridad Nacional (MSN); Pueblo Libre (PL) and Movimiento de Unidad (MU). In mid-September the MPSC, PSD and UDN parties announced their intention to constitute a single fusion party which would again use the name Democratic Convergence.

6. Thus far five candidates have announced for the office of President: Armando Calderón Sol for ARENA; Fidel Chávez Mena for PDC; Rubén Zamora for FMLN, MPSC, PSD and UDN; Víctor Manuel Valle for MNR and Edgardo Rodríguez for MSN. PCN had announced General Rafael Bustillo as its candidate for President, but on 1 September the General renounced his candidacy as well as his membership in the party.

7. The exercise of freedom of expression and of the press is satisfactorily regulated by the laws now in force. There is a communications network, mainly in private hands, expressing a diversity of views and with sufficient technical coverage for the effective exercise of that freedom. The radio is the medium with the widest coverage. There are 85 radio stations, 73 of them commercial, 2 State-operated, 1 of the Armed Forces of El Salvador, 7 religious and 2 FMLN. There are six television channels, only one of which, channel 10, is State operated. The Salvadorian Telecorporation, owned by the man who inaugurated television in El Salvador in 1956, includes channels 2, 4 and 6. Channels 12 and 21, which are also privately owned, have been operating since 1984 and March of 1993 respectively.

8. Access of political parties to the media is regulated by the Electoral Law. The parties are entitled to disseminate electoral propaganda in all the media. The latter are under obligation to keep the Supreme Electoral Tribunal informed about the normal rates for their services, which should apply to electoral propaganda. Private communication enterprises are obligated to provide services to all parties on an equal basis and cannot claim the conclusion of prior contracts or payment of instalment, as excuses for failure to comply with the equal treatment rule. The space and time allotted for electoral propaganda should be programmed according to the rules of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal,

in coordination with the Board of Vigilance and the National Secretariat for Communications.

II. THE SITUATION OF THE ELECTORAL ROLES

9. Problems relating to voter registration continue to be a major concern although there has been a significant improvement in recent weeks. More than 100,000 requests for registration have been received in the first 21 days of September. This is a significant increase over the 40,000 requests received in August or the 10,000 received in July. Several opposition parties and some international aid agencies have criticized the efficiency of the registration operation, attributing it to possible lack of political will on the part of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. Despite persisting difficulties, which will have to be overcome if the target of an adequate electoral roll is to be achieved, ONUSAL, for its part, has been able to verify improvements in the operational situation.

10. My previous report drew attention to some serious deficiencies in the electoral rolls, some of which still persist. First of all, there are a large number of citizens who have not yet been registered or who do not yet have an electoral card. According to a study conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/ONUSAL, 27 per cent of Salvadorians of voting age - some 700,000 people - do not have an electoral card. Failure to register is commonest in those departments which experienced the highest levels of armed conflict in the past. Nevertheless, the failure to register would appear to be due more to lethargy on the part of the citizens and technical inefficiency on the part of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal than to a deliberate effort to exclude certain sectors of the population for political reasons. There are numerous problems which limit the possibility of achieving a high percentage of registration.

11. First of all, as voter registration is voluntary in El Salvador it would be too much to expect that all potential voters would register. Added to this is the complexity of the system and the serious difficulties in the registration process. The starting-point in this process is presentation of a request for registration by the voter, who must return a month later to collect his electoral card. If the information on the request tallies with that on the birth certificate stored in the registry files, the card will be ready. However, responsibility for sending the birth certificates to the registry lies with the mayoral offices and some offices tend to send them late or not at all. Often, upon going to collect his card a person discovers that the request has not been validated, and it is quite common not even to be given any explanation. This problem must be remedied in the next few weeks in order to avoid a situation such as that which occurred in 1991, when thousands of citizens were not duly registered even though their requests for inclusion in the register had been submitted in time and in the proper form. For that reason appeals to the citizenry to come forward and register must necessarily be accompanied by an improvement in the mechanism for the issuance of electoral cards. One ground for concern, in this connection, is the fact that in recent weeks whereas the number of requests for registration has risen considerably, the number of cards issued has remained fairly constant.

12. Another problem which affects the registration process is the large number of names corresponding to people who are abroad or who are deceased and the inadequacy of controls to avoid double registration. Both factors make it easy for a person to register more than once. The availability of larger capacity equipment will enable the Supreme Electoral Tribunal to check double registrations nationwide. There is little that can be done, for the time being, about the registration of persons who are deceased, given the deficiencies of the information available to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. Nevertheless, it will be possible to prevent anyone from voting twice by proper use of indelible ink.

13. Another persisting problem relates to discrepancies between the names included in the electoral rolls and those on the electoral cards. There are also cases of people with valid cards but whose names do not appear in the register at the polling station at which they are to vote. Although the magnitude of these problems is not clear, it may be considerable, judging from the number of complaints concerning citizens who were unable to exercise their right to vote in the legislative and municipal elections of 1991. The difficulty can be minimized by improving the card issuance process and by periodically providing parties and citizens with lists of registered voters in order to check that the information on a card tallies with that on a register.

14. In addition, it should be pointed out that there are serious deficiencies with regard to the training of Supreme Electoral Tribunal personnel; limited transportation for transporting the mobile registration teams and shortcomings in the public information campaign. The search for solutions has not been facilitated by the manner in which the Tribunal takes decisions (a vote by four of the five members is needed even on matters of limited political consequence). This system is unlikely to change in the short term. Accordingly, only an awareness of the difficulties that this creates and the noble aims of the members can facilitate achievement of the necessary consensus among members of the Tribunal. Given that the Tribunal's political legitimacy derives from its technical effectiveness and the impartiality of its decisions, whether the elections are viewed as free and fair by all contending parties will depend greatly on the manner in which the registration process is conducted. The main danger is that if, owing to a failure to resolve the technical problems, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal ceases to be regarded as legitimate, this will taint the entire electoral process. For that reason it is vital that the authorities, the parties and other external institutions which are supporting the electoral process in El Salvador should collaborate and coordinate their activities with a realistic vision and should make constructive criticisms which will facilitate the task of drawing up the electoral rolls.

15. Finally, it should be recalled that voter registration is a principal element in shaping the political atmosphere. If properly carried out it will benefit the entire political process and will facilitate the development of a favourable context for the forthcoming electoral campaign.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26607
20 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

This Monday, 18 October 1993, attacks against Gorazde were dramatically intensified in blatant disregard of the town's designation as a "safe area" under Security Council resolution 836, and despite the presence of the United Nations observers stationed in the town. At least 16 people were killed in the first hours of the assault. As has been the case in past attacks, all of the victims were civilians. Heavy artillery of the Serb aggressor forces caused further destruction to homes and other buildings used as shelters by Gorazde's refugee population and increased the potential of a humanitarian catastrophe.

The people of Gorazde once again appeal to the international community to recall and uphold the decision taken by the World Conference of Human Rights, of 15 June 1993, which "calls upon the Security Council to take necessary measures to end the genocide taking place in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular at Gorazde."

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador/Permanent Representative

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UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26608
21 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

Having regard to Article 16 (4) of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (S/25704),

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General of Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom for the position of Prosecutor of the International Tribunal,

Appoints Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26609
21 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to draw your attention once again to the problem of prisoners of war (POWs), the missing in action (MIAs) and the missing and detained civilians in Croatia in general, and in particular in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) Sector East and the town of Vukovar.

You will recall, Excellency, that after the occupation of some parts of the Croatian territory by Serbian irregular and paramilitary forces aided by the former "Yugoslav People's Army", more than 10,000 Croatian citizens, both civilians and combatants, have remained unaccounted for. No information on their whereabouts has been made available by the local Serbian insurgent authorities or the Belgrade regime, nor was there any confirmation that the persons were eventually deceased. This state of insecurity brings constant agony to the surviving relatives and the next-of-kin. It is the belief of my Government that unrestricted access to all of the presumed mass graves on Croatian territory has to be ensured to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) or any other international humanitarian organization, that the excavation should commence as soon as technically possible (pursuant to your reports S/25274 and S/26545), and that the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) be given the mandate to actively secure the excavation sites and graveyards in the areas from where there was the highest number of missing persons (Vukovar, Erdut, Dalj, Pakrac).

We believe that the international community should exert pressure against the Belgrade regime in order to have them influence the local insurgent Serb authorities within Croatia to cooperate in the search efforts; to have the Belgrade authorities and local Serbs honour the obligation under the Budapest accord; and to release all the prisoners of war and detainees at present in Serbia and Montenegro.

Furthermore, as one of the first points on the agenda of any possible future peace conference, or any similar negotiating effort, my Government would like to see the establishment of an independent body that would conduct a search for all the persons unaccounted for.

I would ask for your kind assistance in distributing this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative